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"For if ye have a care to read, ye will see that we are faithful to our cause, and that our cause is just—that we bear glad tidings, and light up the dark places with knowledge."

**FAVOR OTHERS, EVEN AS YOU YOURSELF HAVE BEEN FAVORED:** Those who have our PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, and have found them to be a desirable and proper knowledge to be in the hands of every wife and female, and who feel sufficiently obliged to the Authoress for her experience in these matters, will confer a kindness and favor by sending to us the address of any of their young married friends, or those more advanced, whom they would have profit by the "Instructions," that she may send them this Pamphlet by return mail. Some friend of yours has sent us your name, and you have received this Pamphlet, and if it has been to you an advantage it is right that you in turn favor some one else by sending us their name, that they may in like manner receive its benefits. Let us then help and favor each other if we are engaged in a worthy employment. It sometimes happens that we receive the same address, sent by different persons, at different intervals, twice or more times, which results in sending this Pamphlet to such an address more than once. In such cases, will the party receiving extra copies please *enclose* the same to some of their friends. It would oblige us, and might be, in many cases, a very great favor conferred upon the party receiving the Circulars. *Do good to others even more than others have done good unto you.*

## THE HABITS OF A WELL-ORGANIZED MARRIED LIFE.

BY A MARRIED WOMAN.

*"Two souls with but a single thought—  
Two hearts that beat as one."*

Entered 1863—1864—1865—1866 and, also,  
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by MMEs. BEACH, PUTNEY & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

**MARRIED People—FEMALES—**and those contemplating MARRIAGE—will find it to their advantage to **Preserve this Pamphlet**, after reading it through, for future reference. *There are advantages in married life where a reference to it is very desirable, and none will be unpaid for the time spent in perusing it, for "a stitch in time saves nine."*

**The Design of the Marriage Relation** is to the attainment of the highest degree of happiness between the sexes. Its object is that of love, felicity and unity, in the which an healthy offspring adds to its fullness delights overflowing, crowned by the sanction of a beneficent Giver. The happiness and welfare of this relation very much depends upon the health of the wife. If at marriage she be healthy, and if, by an understanding of her being, she avoids those shocks that so suddenly undermine the delicate nature of the female, she will be the subject of happiness, adorations and love; giving birth to healthy children, and making all about her a seeming paradise; but if she be unhealthy, or if, from a want of proper knowledge, she lose her strength, become infirm and delicate, she will be at the best a subject of sympathy, an helpless object, a beclouded light, with but little cheering, animating or attractive. An healthy wife, possessing natural passion and devotion for her husband, is the rarest of gifts, and it is a subject of deep regret that a marriage so little, comparatively, is known concerning the laws of our being; and this absence of knowledge is the principal cause of so much female suffering, so much complaint and unhappiness in married life. When health is gone, and a shattered constitution renders the female totally unfit to act as a wife, she begins to inquire after these laws regulating her being. Would it not be better to inquire at first, while in the possession of health, so as to be able to preserve it? It is the diadem of this world's existence—your guarantee to connubial bliss! Seek for and grasp it with hooks of steel, for on it the peace and welfare of yourself and family depend.

**All Entering the Marriage Relation** desire knowledge in these matters. They seldom possess the courage to consult those more experienced than themselves, and were they to, the limited answers they might receive would be productive of as much mischief as good. Besides, there are but few who possess sufficient learning and research upon the physiology of generation, the reproductive functions, and the workings of the female organs, to impart any reliable information, and those who do are invariably a class of medical persons, both male and female, who have made this a separate branch of study and a profession, and who disclose their knowledge and experience only to special students, who devote their lives to the welfare and advancement of humanity. Hence it is that the masses of people are shut up in ignorance—even against their most anxious longings—which hurls them blindfoldly amid unhappiness and misery. Disease and misfortune constantly attend the marriage state by reason of this absence of proper information.

**This Branch of Learning** is more complete and thorough among the French medical faculties than with any other people, and even the common subjects, especially the ladies of France, are possessed of vastly more familiarity and acquaintance in this department of science than the medical men and doctors of the United States, who seem to practice medicine and surgery only, leaving those subjects neglected which are equally interesting and vastly important to human happiness, and which pertain to a proper and natural prevention of too frequent and burdensome conceptions, which are productive of too large families; and to the healthy and cleansing means of treating and removing obstructions in the female without injury, but to her decided improvement and comfort. People in this country are too liable to blush at a knowledge of their own being in these matters, and will oftentimes affect to shun them from feigned decorum, while in France a discovery of anything pertaining to these matters, would be sought after and embraced by all, as essential knowledge for their happiness and well-being. Should ladies blush to understand and know their own being in all its wonderful and interesting workings and intricacies? To fully understand these things is to understand how to be able to keep these members healthy and free from female weaknesses and disease, thus maintaining an healthy appearance and complexion to the face, which preserves woman in an healthy, prominent, and sweet appearance, as nature designed her.

**During a few years past, Important Discoveries have been made**, mostly among the French, and my extensive advantages have enabled me to derive a thorough knowledge, perfected through a long experience in medical practice, which, without egotism, I can say, qualifies me to give important and invaluable instruction in the sure prevention of Conception, and in the removal of all obstructions and irregularities of the system, and the treatment of an almost innumerable variety of subjects.

enables me to be fully advised of the wants and desires of married people on this subject, and the information needed by them. French ladies versed in these matters, have too often considered it a delicate subject, and outside their calling, to advertise as a medical adviser in these hidden and long-looked-for laws, and they have been content to "hide their light under a bushel," in spite of the many examples of human suffering constantly brought to their observation, and imploringly calling on them for a thorough knowledge of their mysterious being. But such notions of delicacy are now becoming too obviously incorrect to obtain sway among the professional nurses and medical attendants from the French dispensaries, and I shall promulgate these truths in like manner, as any medical or anatomical laws.

**People are aroused,** and demand a proper knowledge of the laws regulating and controlling the female system. In fact, these matters are no longer to remain "professional mysteries," and it is now no longer deemed a digression for all married people, and those contemplating marriage, to become acquainted with the laws of their being, that they may regulate the number of their children as will best adapt itself to the condition and means of the parent. This can no more be confined to a few "monopolists of knowledge," than any other class of learning. The time is not far distant, when it was asserted that this science should not generally be made known to the world, on the ground that it is highly improper; but now this foolish pretext is ignored, and the "wise" conservatives of that age are learning that the mothers and young wives of this day are willing no longer to admit ignorance a virtue, and remain in confusion and error, but deem it no risk in *being wise*. I have conversed with but few people but what concede the importance of a proper diffusion of this information, and the only objection raised, if any, is that young people might take advantage of such knowledge, when, without it, a fear of accident would restrain them. To this class, who think they discover such danger in permitting young people to fully understand the French manner of avoiding conception and removing obstructions, and restoring to the female her *monthly period*, I will say, that very often that class of young people—who would indulge because they could in perfect safety—would be so unguarded and reckless that they would, through their ungoverned passions, be quite likely to satisfy their desire at any event, running their chances on conception taking place. In advancing to the world this system of treatment—so healthy and natural to the female—the above objection has been fairly considered by the most influential and well-disposed medical men, and the conclusion attained by them is, that the theory and laws which regulate the copulation of our beings should be fully known, and that there is no good reason or justice in keeping the masses shut out from healthful knowledge merely for fear that a few ill-disposed persons may make an improper use of this knowledge. It is, in fact, useless to undertake to suppress these long anticipated truths, and matters of such grave importance to the welfare, enjoyment and prosperity of the marriage state, will find their way to the many in search of light; and ~~is~~ is far better, as long as it is impossible to confine these discoveries to the medical faculty only, to let the world have them by positive communication, than to, at times, obtain some vague and imperfect idea of its character, which is more liable to harm than the *whole truth* could do, were its influences and advantages injurious. But it is certainly conferring no compliment upon our young men and ladies to assert that their only virtue lies in a fear that sexual indulgence may bring about unpleasant results. If their integrity is founded on *fear* alone, they, surely, are not very safe as regards the consequences that follow cohabitation; for their *fear* would be liable to fail them in the hour of temptation, and hence it would be far better to submit to them this knowledge, *if fear be their only virtue*—that they may have no other impending doom than the shame of sexual intercourse. For my part, I think that those "would be" counselors, who advance such ideas, certainly have too low and degrading an opinion of our young people, to be trusted with any care over them, and that such objection should be totally disregarded. People who entertain such unjust ideas are laying themselves liable to the accusation of simply judging the young by themselves in their past unprincipled habits, and, if not so, they are certainly judging the *whole class* of young people by a few unfortunate victims to licentiousness, that may have fallen under their observation. The masses of young people are protected by higher and more noble principles than *fear* of impregnation; and *fear*, be it more or less, is no reliable or successful defense to an exciting and passionate temptation. The fallacy of this unjust charge is easily discovered, which sets aside the idea that some people have held, that there is virtue in ignorance in these matters. We certainly cannot hold that any young couple refrain from indulgence by reason of danger only, for then we must admit that they would be disposed to, and would gratify their curiosity in many slight practices and propensities, which, to them, most evidently, would be safe. All know that such slight indulgences are not extensive, and if it be through *fear*, and *fear only*, that the young abstain from more serious association—and these are undisputably safe—why are they so unfrequent? The fact is, *fear* has nothing to do with it, for young persons, generally speaking, possess more substantial virtue than this, and a refinement and taste for that which is pleasing to God, and harmonizing with true and chaste society, which, in all, is a strong shield against temptation and unholy desires.

**The time is come,** when *virtue* does not consist in *ignorance* or fastidious affectation to *ignorance*. Virtue consists, more properly, in a knowledge of God's laws which govern and regulate our being, and it is a *crime*, not a *virtue*, to be ignorant of them; for through that ignorance we generate unhealthy and deformed offspring, resulting in the ruin of that health given us for our comfort and happiness in this life. Knowledge, and of one's self, is one of the *highest virtues*; for to understand the laws that regulate the reproductive system—when by them we are able to produce our offspring at such periods as we may select as most suited to our ability, and of such a number as to give each of them all necessary qualifications for life, and to be able to rid ourselves of any delay in a healthy and prompt *menstruation*, without conflicting with the routine of nature's laws—is being familiar with the powers that God has given us, to understand and control. This knowledge should be attained by us, and it is deploring to see how long it has been neglected. This study of our physical nature is also productive of a higher tone of sentiment respecting those powers, dispelling all vicious propensities, which, hitherto, have so often attended and characterized this subject. Neither can we shun the study of this branch of our nature, instituted alike by our Creator, as other members of our being, having its appropriate calling, and designed for our mutual welfare and good; and it is mocking the all-wise Giver to avoid a proper understanding of these functions—as if created unnecessarily and for an improper purpose. A blush at a knowledge of them is being displeased with the Giver of all good, and ashamed of his wonderful works. There are always some who will convert knowledge to an unholy advantage, but this shall be no just cause for withholding it from others. This class have been termed "moral fanatics," and to deprive all others of knowledge, because of them, would be very unwise. It is also noticeable, that those who are so *fearful* that information of this kind will prove injurious to the world, are never fearful of being injured by it themselves, but are always ready and willing to grasp all within their power, it mattering not what trouble they undergo, or the amount of money they have to pay, to obtain the secret. I wish merely to show the *positive fallacy* in such notions, and that, when these important and interesting matters are treated as low, it is wholly through deplorable ignorance, selfishness, or a desire to "monopolize" this knowledge: but that through a thorough knowledge of these laws, parents are able to limit and regulate healthy offspring, and that this science is of a noble and honorable character, purely moral in its bearing, advancing and elevating the condition of

**Woman is a victim** to various abuses and infamous customs, and while the fact is daily recognized, she is too much prone, under the shabby customs of the day, to continue under their wasting and decaying power. Woman was created in health and beauty, but the forms of slavish society have rendered her emaciated and comparatively unattractive. There is in woman a natural pride to be agreeable, attractive, and highly esteemed. To be beautiful and lovely is her natural characteristic ambition, and with these gifts, she is better calculated to adorn the household and inspire her whole family to noble traits and aims in life. She then is admired by all, and all are influenced by her; for who wields a greater power in the household or social circle than an healthy, attractive woman? But woman cannot be beautiful or agreeable without preserving her health; and her health cannot be maintained without a knowledge to the good regulation of the mysteries attending her being. She should so understand herself as to be able to regulate the number of her offspring, and to place them at such periods of a year as is best adapted to her conveniences in life. She should be able to avoid excessive child-bearing, for nothing so tends to abuse a woman's health, strength and longevity as this. It is a fact established among physicians, and all, that this evil, *excessive child-bearing*, is the cause of more ill health and mortality among women than all other causes combined. Now, it is her privilege and duty, first of all, to preserve her health, and to pass through confinement only at such intervals as is advantageous to her health, circumstances and family. In entering the marriage relation she does not forfeit a single right, nor is she to be plundered of health and forced into a state of servile breeding and nursing, so destructive and sapping in its nature. It is her prerogative to avoid conception taking place, except at such times as is conducive to good, and then when nursing is past to fully allow the system to gain its normal condition and strength. No husband would wish otherwise, and it is therefore the duty of both husband and wife to fully understand their procreative functions, and to understand how to enjoy the connubial companionship without causing impregnation. This is a privilege incident to the marriage relation, and no couple is wise who will run hap-hazards in these matters. It is attended with premature conceptions, destructive of the beauty and health of the female by excessive offspring, and a general breaking down of the high-toned bliss which may be preserved in every marriage relation. If woman would retain her loveliness and influence to admiration, if she would remain in health, giving birth to well-conceived and healthy offspring at such intervals as is adapted to both welfare of babe and mother—if she would avoid unnecessary suffering and premature decay, let her “take a stitch in time” and understand the laws of her being pertaining to the intimacy of the sexes. By so doing she may have full enjoyment of the ecstasy and raptures attending this relation, unlimited and overflowing, without the constant fear of conception taking place, or the ills and breaking-down influences of excessive confinements.

**The Old System.**—Let us next turn our attention more intimately, if the reader will please to do so, to the old and imperfect system, practiced by women and medical men, of avoiding conception; and, in cases of necessity, of producing a return of the monthly flow. This treatment should receive our notice, for it is frequently discussed by those interested, and necessarily recommended by those who are unacquainted with the French manner of treating these two branches of science, which is with unlimited success, and in perfect conformity with health and nature. The “old treatment,” so called, is in very general use at the present day among those not in possession of the French treatment, being adopted for what it is worth in the absence of better information. It consists of a variety of plans. The *onan prevention*, so called—derived from the Bible—is practiced at the present day to a very great extent. The style of this is simply to break off association just before the male *orgasm* or emission occurs, keeping the fluid from the female entirely. This is uncertain, as the semen or male principle often escapes in small amounts before the general or final emission takes place. It is also injurious both to the male and female; to the male, because the emission takes place in the absence of the female organs, rendering it slow and incomplete for want of the usual pressure and suction produced by them, and of all those peculiar sensations which the connection of these organs produce over each other. Much of the semen is undischarged, and is left in the *Urethra* and *Seminal Ducts*, causing debility and irritation, which is extremely liable to become permanent, resulting in involuntary emissions and impotence. To the female, nervous exhaustion and dissatisfaction is produced, as it is important to her that the male pressure be unremitting and natural, completing in her the act of copulation, and a healthy reaction of the muscular powers. In fact, this “*onan method*” is a kind of masturbation, which is ungratifying and detrimental to both sexes.

**“Certain Intervals” not safe.**—The method of relying on certain intervals between the menstruating period, when conception cannot take place, is now ineffectual as a permanent thing, inasmuch as no female is so regular but that she is liable at times to vary in her menstrual functions, which could not be detected and shunned without a full understanding of the minutest laws, and a recognition of many almost technical feelings and nervous sensations, which, to the masses, are not understood, and are wholly unheard of. Those relying on this are almost sure to meet with some *preternatural* and *unusual menstruation*, at least, within the space of a year, which would certainly lead to accidental conception, which would then, on the whole, prove as useless to them as if they utterly disregarded the times of danger, and cohabited without the slightest care; and thus falling into the hands of such a conception, a state of pregnancy would be inevitable to them, without the knowledge of the science of at once recalling the *regular monthly flow* under the French system. It also confines this intercourse to a term of days when least desired by the female, which, of course, is not beneficial to her, and is also injurious to the male, because of its irregularity.

**The other Plans** adopted are included under some of the following heads: *Solutions* of various kinds and invention—*Salts, Sulphate of Zinc, Chloride of Zinc and Alum, Sulphate of Iron, Sponges, Brandereriths, Composition of Anacetus, Compression* near and of the *Scrotum*, *miscellaneous Powders, Ephers, &c., &c.*; all of which I am fully acquainted with, and are more or less effectual in their assigned sphere in destroying or expelling the *animalcules*, or instantly removing the *embryo*. Yet it is lamentable to observe, as I have in my practice and medical observations, the misery and suffering, yea, the deplorable wretchedness caused by the use of such rashness, drugs and chemicals. Where they kill the *animalcules*, they fail only to kill the female, because of her superior temperament over the *animalcule*; but they never fail to implant within her the seeds of suffering, disease, impotence, and of death. Even a simple preparation of *alum*, though, generally quite ineffectual, and not to be relied upon as a preventive, will cause the female organs to so contract and pucker, as to produce a permanent *congestion*, destroying, in a short time, all amateness or desire in the female for the society of the male, and resulting, in some, in *inflammation of the womb and vagina*, in others *excoriations*, while again in others, *hemorrhage*. The manner of removing “*obstructions*,” under this old practice, is by forcing nature by rash means of compulsion introduced both inside and out, and by such other injurious modes, as are actually degrading, and dangerously severe to the existence of the system. Language cannot paint the remorse that visits those who resort to such self-destruction by taking the preparations that are put up for this purpose. A general *debility*, attended with shocking and frantic *nervousness*, often seizes the victim, and drags her to a wretched and untimely grave. Pills and compounds, put up and for sale for this purpose, are composed of poisonous stone and other injurious chemicals, and should never be taken to produce a return of the monthly flow, nor to avoid conception. It is unnatural, and is attended with terrible and lasting consequences.

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**Importance of the New System.**—This old system, then, is a rough and compulsory system, more after the manner of producing, at a very early time of the embryo, a *kind of abortion*; and those methods resorted to, to avoid conception, being almost wholly unavailing as well as highly injurious. People being thus unadvised, impairing the *health and reproductive faculties* through such treatment, it becomes useful for all students of the *French Practice*, to show the impropriety and evil consequences of an incomplete practice, and to impart, in a proper manner, the safe and judicious mode. For it is conceded by all who have considered this subject, that it is proper and often urgent, at times, to remove *obstructions* of the female *menstruations*, when the condition of health of the *female* is such, that to bear offspring would result in disastrous consequences; and certainly it cannot be wrong, in such cases, *to take a step in time*, and prevent the conception taking place, or if the conception has taken place, to remove it in a consistent and healthful manner. It is also true, that many of us are subjected to trying complaints and diseases that cannot be cured nor even treated during a state of pregnancy, but which are of such a terrifying and appalling nature that, if not at once removed by constant care, would terminate the life of the victim, and in case of offspring, the ailment would descend in fresh life to the child. The *Pelvis*, in many females, is so deformed that it is impossible for them even to produce live children, while some, in this condition, are sure to die if a child is allowed to develop within the womb to the stage of five months.

**III Health and Limited Means.**—There are also many unfortunate females that are attended through life with ill health and *female weakness*, and many are caused by excessive child-bearing, which is liable to terminate their lives at each successive confinement; while others are of such limited circumstances in life, and also possessed of a comparatively large number of children, that further additions of offspring would reduce the whole to misery and want. It therefore is not denied by physicians, where persons are surrounded by such circumstances, that it is a medical necessity that they avoid conception, and remove all *obstructions*, at such a period, and in such conformity to the laws of nature, as to be not in the least injurious. It is truly said, that marriage is ordained by the God of creation, and that the associations, or copulation of the sexes in wedlock, is essential to health and nature, and to abstain from this law is attended with revolting consequences. Also, the enjoyment or gratification dealt out in this state, being a part of that relation, is not to be avoided, but necessarily essential. Hence, conception is not avoided by abstinence—for this would be an extreme, a folly, and a sacrifice of nature, and a method that would not be observed. Some persons are disposed to hold that conception *should* be avoided by *abstinence*; but the masses will not submit to such a restriction, and *could not*, without the greatest harm attending them. It is also inconsistent, to maintain that the demand of nature can be slighted and denied, without giving birth to unthought-of practices, obscene indulgences and pollutions, which would lead to family discord and bodily decay. But still it shall be my purpose to leave such considerations to the candid discretion of my reader, allowing myself to go no further than to disclose the impracticability of the *old method* now generally in use, and to maintain the propriety of a natural and unexceptional treatment in cases of necessity—so popular and successful is our French school of medicine.

**Imperative Cases.**—It is known to physicians and their immediate patients only, that it is the practice, in case of a female with a deformed *Pelvis*, and in all those cases where it is impossible for a mother to give birth to her child and live, *to produce an abortion*. This practice is universal, and was in France, as laid down in *Chailly's Midwifery*, before the development of the new system of treatment. And the reasons were good, as it was better to lose the fetus, than to sacrifice the child and mother too—which would be the inevitable case if gestation continued. Hence, we see at once that in all those frequent cases, it would be advisable to understand the means of preventing conception, or in case of *obstruction*, of properly calling the immediate return of the *monthly flow*, and restore nature to her customary channel, under the French system, than to undergo the ills and injurious consequences of *producing an abortion*, which I consider, at all times so *injurious* as to be avoided, if possible, and to be undertaken only at the instance and suggestion of *responsible physicians*, solely where the preservation of the life of the mother demands it. The FACT is, if married females would understand the natural and proper means of keeping their *periods regular*, at all events, and also of preventing any risk of *conception* taking place—if they so choose—and in cases of *obstructions*, of being able to at once reinstate a vigorous return of the menstrual flow, under the French system, there would be none of the *many abortions* so frequently produced among them, and they would see merrier and happier days—for, notwithstanding all, many of our sex are so constructed and formed, that we will place our lives almost at stake to avoid a continuation of *pregnancy*; and it is for us to say whether we will understand the plain, unerring French system of removing all *obstructions, irregularities and suppressions of the female menstruation*, though the same be of long standing—thereby reinstating the *monthly flow* in regularity, and the method of ensuring prevention of conception at our will—or whether we will allow the evil to advance to such a degree, that an abortion will be the only alternative laid down by our physician.

**The "French System,"** so called, of preventing conception, and for removing all pains, irregularities, suppressions, obstructions and delays; arising from *whatever cause*, in the female menstruation, is the result and development of very recent investigations made by the learned doctors and physicians in the dispensaries in France. So cruel, imperfect and detrimental was the old rough ineffectual mode practiced as a preventive and for removing obstructions, that this medical school was determined to spare no efforts to bring to light a system which should accord with nature and with the delicate constitution of woman. Their laborious anatomical researches resulted in developing an entire new code, and a system that smiles upon woman with lasting good, imparting the most beneficial and invigorating advantages to the married couple. This discovery, or French system, was at once embodied in the French medical books, and is regarded as one of the brightest achievements in French medicine.

**Its Introduction into the States.**—From its recent origin, and, owing to the great neglect of the American people in becoming acquainted with a thorough knowledge of these sexual matters, this French system is comparatively in its infancy in the United States. The Authoress of this sheet is the only person who has prepared a work for the American Public simply embracing this system, and she has divested it of all those medical and technical phrases so little understood by those not versed in medicine, and has placed it in terms and form best adapted to the understanding and possession of the American wife and mother. The Copyright of the work has been secured to *her alone*, under the act of the Congress of the United States, under the title-head of "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS." The work contains all things known to the medical world relative to these important matters, and the Authoress revises each subsequent edition when any new thing of importance comes to light.

**The Printed Instructions.**—The Authoress' newly revised "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS" fully comprise the "French System" of preventing conception or becoming pregnant, and also for removing this or any obstruction of the monthly period, called menstruation—arising from *whatever cause*, together with timely hints for married people. They employ no mode or means other than those in strict conformity to nature's laws. Hence, they are a natural system, and not artificial or injurious. They are invariably efficacious, and contain all the most recent discoveries in these private matters. They are not in the least hurtful to woman, or to her health, and are invaluable to the

female at any time during the first four months. It has been the aim of the Authoress to present in these "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS," not only the "French System," of preventing conception and removing all obstructions complete, but to lay before the reader a book of such knowledge and instruction as young married ladies do not possess, for a want of experience, and such advice and treatment as but few married ladies of experience are in possession of. For instance: many young married ladies find themselves destitute of any sexual feeling whatever, which renders association to them difficult and offensive, and in time introduces serious ailments unless the proper treatment is adopted; while others find themselves with so strong a Hymen or with a partial obstruction in the entrance of the Vagina, producing a painful, sensitive and irritable feeling, causing great nervousness, that it is almost, if not wholly impossible for them to associate, and extremely hurtful and injurious to the genital organs. Unless proper care be taken with the simple treatment to obviate the difficulty and expel the nervousness and pain arising from the association, the powers of amative and sexual feeling would soon be utterly destroyed, resulting in unpleasant dissatisfaction, dislike and disgust. There are very many curious impediments and little obstructions and difficulties to many new beginners in these matters, which are too numerous to mention, and, if properly treated in the outset, are easily obviated, but unless the parties do submit such ailments and unnatural conditions to the proper treatment, they will in time find that the marriage relation *may* be attended with painful realities and dissatisfaction, as well as with perennial sunshine, affection and love. The "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS" are therefore designed to meet the many wants of those, both male and female, so frequently ignorant of the nature and responsibilities of Married Life, treating on the imperfections arising in these matters, besides giving and minutely explaining the "French System" of preventing conception and removing all obstructions, including an Essay pointing out the state of immediate conception and containing all things known to the medical world, concerning these important matters, &c., &c. And it is due from me to the public, that I, in this circular, again express my gratitude for their generous and appreciative liberality, who have highly rewarded me for all my acquisitions in this branch of study, by purchasing my PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS—which, from the very great increase of the number of my patrons and applicants, enables me to revise and enlarge them whenever improvement or new matter presents itself. A female that would be prudent and happy—and "*take a stitch in time, that will save nine*" cannot allow herself to be without this production, when it is so placed on reasonable terms within the reach of all. "*Woman, know thyself.*"

**Price of the Printed Instructions.**—The newly revised "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS" on the healthy and natural means of *preventing and disposing of conception*, and for removing *all obstructions, pains, irregularities and suppressions, from whatever cause*, of the female menstruation, and for immediately reinstating a vigorous and healthy return and flow of the monthly period—with advice thereto—under and comprising the French System, embodying an Essay, pointing out reliable means by which the state of immediate conception may at once be detected by all females, in which condition, especially during the first four months, the possession of these "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS," and a compliance with the healthy and natural course laid down therein, will be invaluable to the purchaser and secure to her all that she desires in such a speedy, natural and proper manner, as will be entirely consistent to her state, and under the direction of which French System, females are able, with entire ease, and without the use of envelopes, safes, drugs or preparations, to keep their periods regular, with certainty in any event, ensuring a prompt and reliable menstruation, avoiding any risk of conception taking place, thus being able to regulate the number of their families to their convenience and circumstances in life, and to successfully control the reproductive functions by aid of this mild, natural and invariably effectual system; all of which "PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS," embracing all important and valuable hints to married people, may be had of the Authoress for the sum and price of Four Dollars.

**Attention Given to Special Practice and Treatment.**—From my long experience in practice, I am able to treat under the French mode and discipline, with entire success, all female weaknesses, complaints and infirmities, and feel myself thoroughly acquainted in the multiplicity of branches pertaining to all topics growing out of the subject of my works, and those desiring to consult me on any matters thereto, may confidently write to me, in full, for advice, stating minutely the substance desired, whereupon I will write to them at length, giving hints, advice, and directions, as may best seem proper. I also specially treat and permanently restore the want of amative vigor in those who experience a want of feeling and enjoyment. There are thousands of wives thus afflicted, who have no passion whatever for the conjugal embrace, and shun it with dislike. This is owing to a dormant and inactive state of the sexual organs, and by timely aid is easily restored to passionate devotion and enrapture, but by neglect a morbid state ensues, engendering various weaknesses, complaints and disorders. Those desiring my special attention to such cases can have my special treatment, for which I charge ten dollars, and for which I give my individual attention, and effect a permanent restoration of the amative vigor. The patient is attended with no other expense, and a permanent cure is guaranteed, all of which can be done by mail. Also read "*Experience and Practice*," page 9.

### **The Uninjurious Artificial Modes of Preventing Becoming Pregnant.**

The use of Envelopes, Safes and Caps, in preventing the male *principle*, or *semen*, from being deposited in the *female organ*, is, of course, a sure preventive against conception taking place, as well as being wholly harmless. Its objection, however, is that it is attended with more or less expense, depending upon the habits of the consumer; and although it is undoubtedly true that the great majority of the people in the United States employ their use as a preventive, yet those who find it fit to practice *economy*, and who have found their way to our PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, have wholly discarded these artificial means, and our simple and convenient mode, under the French system, has been exclusively adopted by them. There is nothing disagreeable in the use of these artificial goods, and very many—who look more to *enjoyment than to money*—employ, for a change or novelty, both our Instructions and Envelopes. The expense of the Envelopes is comparatively small, when we consider their durability, and the Instructions once had are never attended with more expense, and so it is that those not in close circumstances, and who desire the full novelties and fruitions of married life, use from week to week both means of prevention. The very great majority of others which we receive call for both *Instructions and Envelopes*, and we have repeated indications and testimonials from our patrons that they find a kind of gratification or novel pleasure in changing from the monotony in the continual use of one to the occasional introduction of the other. But some, who place a higher value on a few dollars than pure connubial contrast and felicity, will adopt the INSTRUCTIONS as their only indulgence, and never think of that sweetest of all diversions, contrast and change. The New and Varying bring their own charms wherever they come, and in no place are they more needed than in married life, for this sacred union should be promoted by everything that brings entertainment, relaxation and change; for parties may love never so much, and in the fondest devotion, and yet things to them *will* lose their original enchantment, if no well-adapted change is introduced to break

the monotonous spell, the same as where the sweetest of music becomes tedious to the ear by a continual repetition; unlike the *changing yet ever constant* river whose waters are always pure.

**A Question Answered.**—From the foregoing, the answer to the following question, which has been asked us, will be readily seen: "Why do persons, in buying the Printed Instructions, buy Envelopes and Safes, or, after buying Envelopes and Safes, buy the Instructions, when either is sufficient for preventing conception—why do some, having *one*, buy the *other*?" It is this: there are many persons in affluent circumstances, who, having tested the Instructions, and finding them natural and effectual, will, out of curiosity, or a disposition to the attainment of convenience and enjoyment in every possible variety, order our Envelopes; and many use both from time to time, out of the novelty of variety or change. A ship *needs* but one compass, but may carry two; a family *needs* but one residence, but many in the city have their summer residence off in the country; a household *needs* but one clock, but may have two; and so it is that a married couple *need* no more than the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, or the Envelopes, for preventing conception, but many lovers of happiness and enjoyment order and employ both.

**Their Description.**—The use of these Goods is of French invention. The first adopted was devised by a man at Paris, by the name of Mons. Louis Condom, which was quite a century ago, and the article, as *then made*, was and is called after the French inventor, Condoms. Since that time the thing has been so vastly improved, that Condoms are in use only among a limited class, and Envelopes, Safes and Caps are almost exclusively employed in their stead. They all, however, spring from the same principle, which is the enveloping of the male organ in such a thin silky covering or tube as to be effectual in withdrawing from the female organ all the male semen, and to be as little felt during copulation as possible. It is not remarkable that Condoms are of French invention, when we consider how prominent this people are in all *such* improvements and curious inventions, and how characterized as a nation they are for their extravagance in dress, food and drinks, and amative indulgences, inasmuch as the *males* and *females* participate in this sort of pleasing gratification more than any other people in the civilized world.

**The Semi-Fibrous Envelope.**—This is the most practical artificial means known, and is prepared from the bladder of a fish caught in the Rhine. It is so flexible and silky in texture, and such a perfect conductor of electricity and magnetism, allowing the combined action of the alkalies and acids in the act of coition, that the male or female can seldom distinguish its presence. And although it is so extremely thin and fine in its texture, it is nevertheless the strongest article known, and cannot break during the act.

**The Noose Envelope.**—This is an ingenious contrivance, and covers only the glans or head of the penis, leaving the rest of the organ uncovered. It is rubber, and adheres so closely by the ring behind the glans of the penis, as to be a very desirable thing.

**The French Male Safe** is manufactured from gold-beaters' skin, or the most delicate and finest of the goat intestine, and for general use and economy, as well as practical enjoyment, is an established and standard article.

**Condom.**—This is a tube made of raw skins, and usually pasted at the end. To manufacture it for market requires but little capital, and it is chiefly advertised and sold through newspapers by individual men, for all they can get, or for almost, if not quite as much per dozen, as it costs to buy our Semi-Fibrous Envelope. Those that are pasted are worthless; those that are not are heavy and durable, but too thick to suit a man of a nervous temperament. A dealer, only, can tell the *pasted* from the *unpasted*. We never sell the *pasted* at all.

**Anti-Conception Caps and Rubber Condoms.**—These are much like the French Male Safe, except that they are made of vulcanized rubber. The Caps much resemble the Noose in its shape, but it has a much smaller sack, and is highly vulcanized.

**The Womb Guard** consists of an India rubber contrivance which the female adjusts, before connection, in the vagina, and which spreads a thin tissue in front of the mouth of the womb, so as to prevent the contact of the male semen. Its principal advantage is that it is entirely imperceptible to either party, and it is beyond any question safe, and a sure preventive. It is the main resort for those wives who object, contrary to the wishes of the husband, to having offspring, as they can wear it in the female organ without the knowledge of the husband, and is a successful and economical thing, as it never wears out or has anything to get out of order.

**Envelope Powders** are used to preserve and sprinkle the inside of Condoms, Caps, Safes and Envelopes, and that they may easily slide to their place. They are a good and profitable investment, as a paper will last a life-time.

**PRICE CURRENT.**—The PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, by the Authoress, *revised, enlarged, and complete*, Four Dollars. We send them prepaid by mail—or by express—carefully enclosed under seal from observation. We send the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS and a half dozen package of semi-fibrous envelopes, put up in one package for \$6.50, or the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS and a dozen package of semi-fibrous envelopes for \$8.00. (For description and contents of the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS, see pages 4 and 5, and for the reason that many order both envelopes and PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS at the same time, see "A QUESTION ANSWERED," page 6.

*The Womb Guard* is five dollars. It and the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS put up in one package, \$8.00. One advantage of this guard is that the male need know nothing of its presence at all, as it can not be felt by the male organ. For its description, and of all the following goods, see page 6. *Envelope Powders*, are 50 cents, and nine cents postage—per package, which will last a life-time. Our *Envelopes, Safes, Caps and Condoms*, are put up in the following sized PACKAGES, at the following prices:

*Semi-Fibrous Envelope*—One dozen package, \$5.00. Half dozen package, \$3.00. *Noose Envelope*—One dozen package, \$4.50. Half dozen package \$2.50. *French Male Safe*, made from gold-beaters' skin. One dozen package, \$4.50. Half dozen package \$2.50. And *French Male Safe*, made from the most delicate and finest of Goat intestine—One dozen package, \$4.00. Half dozen package, \$2.25. *Goat skin and Bladder Condoms, the very best*, in one dozen packages, \$3.50 per package. This article is not pasted, and for economy can not be excelled, as they never wear out in any reasonable time. For \$7 the dozen package and "Printed Instructions" will be sent. *India Rubber Condoms*—the best, heavy, highly vulcanized and strong, with rings, in dozen packages, \$3.50 per package. And *India Rubber Condoms*, a common article, such as is found most anywhere—One dozen package, \$3.00. Half dozen package \$2.00. *Anti-Conception Caps*—rubber, highly vulcanized and with solid rings, in one dozen packages \$3.50. This is a superb article of right practical use. An inferior or common article is put up in dozen and half dozen packages, worth about \$2.50 and \$1.75, but we will not keep such a quality of them.

**All Should Read This.**—Those ordering Envelopes, Safes, Condoms, or Caps, who enclose five cents extra, (together with the three cent stamp which should be enclosed in all kinds of letters and orders whatsoever), will receive, with their goods, a GUIDE, containing valuable knowledge in the proper

and economical use, utility, and enjoyment of these goods. AND TO THOSE enclosing another extra five cents, (with the stamp), the Authoress will send, with the GUIDE, her EPILOGUE for Married Ladies. The above Guide and Epitome are sold only to those who order them with their goods.

**Sample Package.**—To those desiring SAMPLES of the above different goods, we will send for sample a "Sample package," which contains: 1 Semi-fibrous and 1 Noose-Envelope; 1 Gold-Beater's skin and 1 fine Goat-Intestine, French male safe; 1 Goat skin Condom; 1 best and 1 common India Rubber Condom, and 1 Anti-Conception Cap, best—being 8 in all—for \$3.00, which is their aggregate cost per half dozen. For \$6.50 we will send in one package the package of 8 samples and the PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS. The samples will all be serviceable to any couple, giving them an opportunity to judge and make selections after their own habits and taste.

**Our Prices.**—Are for the best goods. We will sell no cheap and inferior goods, such as are advertised in papers and flood many stores throughout our towns, which are almost worthless and often sold for a song. Those who buy such miserable goods are very extravagant and imprudent. "Buy the Best," and do not throw away your money for poor goods that cost money, but render no service. The use of these goods is not at all injurious to either sex, and those who have used other goods, but desire to test these, can now be accommodated under the above sample arrangement, by which they can judge and decide for themselves.

**These Envelopes, Safes, Caps and Condoms,** occupy so little room, and are put up in such a form, that a dozen cannot be detected in an ordinary letter, and we send them prepaid through the mail, or by express, in such a disguised manner that no one can detect or suppose the contents of the letter or package. This is to our interest, as our patrons wish no one to be able to detect or understand its nature. The "Printed Instructions" are also pre-paid and carefully sealed, as are all letters, and ingeniously disguised. Those desiring the "Instructions" or goods will notice the following directions as to the modes of sending goods, of payment for them, and other useful hints and suggestions.

**DIRECTIONS.**—All who are about to write us should note the following remarks: Always address us to our Branch Office thus: M<sup>ES</sup>. BEACH, PUTNEY & CO., BRANCH OFFICE, D. ASTOR PLACE, New York City. Always address your letters in that way, enclosing in all letters, of whatsoever nature, a postage stamp for reply. If you send money, let it be either in greenbacks (so called), or in bills on banks in Eastern States. If you send a draft, let it be on this or some eastern city. If you do not send money or a draft, or a money order on our New York Postmaster, but desire your goods sent by Express, and you pay for them when you receive them, then be sure to state what Express Company runs to or nearest to your place. In all cases give your name, post office, county and State, and never order your letters to be addressed to a fictitious name or initials, as the new Post-office law sends all such letters to the Dead-Letter office at once. We adopt four different ways in sending "Printed Instructions" and goods, leaving it to the purchaser to decide which mode will be adopted.

**1st Mode is by Express, C. O. D.**—This is the most popular way with our patrons in obtaining their goods, as they do not have to send any money through the mails, and do not pay for the goods until they are received. They are so shipped that the Express agent where the goods are received knows nothing of the nature of the package, as our firm name of "M<sup>ES</sup>. BEACH, PUTNEY & CO." is not used, and they come direct, and usually sooner, than through the mail. The purchaser is protected throughout, as he does not part with a cent until his goods, in good order, are received by him. Any one, ordering six dollars or more, can have their packages sent to them in this manner, and nothing can be safer, quicker, and in fact more private and secret. It has become established as a good, practical mode, and we cannot object to any way that promotes the interests and entire satisfaction of our patrons. Persons who have no express office in the place where they reside, can have the goods sent to their nearest express office. They should send in their letter the name of the express company, the place where the package is to be sent, and also their post-office address, and a stamp for reply. ALL letters ordering goods C. O. D. should contain a stamp, the name of the express office where the package is to be directed, as well as their post-office address, that we may notify them when the goods are shipped. [Read "Borrowed Trouble" clear through, page 8.]

**2d Mode is by Mail,** and is a safe and convenient way for receiving "Instructions" and goods. All those packages sent through the mails are from orders accompanied by the money or draft, and ordered to be sent by mail. They are carefully packed and disguised, so that no postmaster can suspect the nature of the contents, or that the envelope contains anything other than an ordinary letter. One dozen of our semi-fibrous envelopes, or other goods, occupies so little room, and are so placed and sealed in the letter, that they are wholly unnoticeable, even by the most meddlesome observer. We have every confidence in the mails as a safe medium of transportation, either of goods or monied letters, and the important thing is to plainly and correctly direct the letter. This done, there need be no further concern. Those desiring their goods sent by mail, should enclose in their letter, to the amount ordered, either a draft or a money order on our New York postmaster. If neither of these are convenient, then they should enclose in their letter greenbacks (so called) or current funds on Eastern Banks, and if they send money instead of draft or money orders, we would prefer that they get their letters registered, although we leave it optional with the sender. [Read "Borrowed Trouble," page 8.] The letter should also contain postage for reply, giving in a distinct handwriting your full NAME, POST-OFFICE, COUNTY AND STATE, and also, if to be sent by express, the name of your express company.

**3d Mode is through a third Person.**—This mode is principally for those residing too far from any express office to get their goods by express, but who desire the same advantages through the mails as by express. This mode and advantage may be had by those desiring it, by their ordering a package worth \$6 or upwards, and by making the necessary arrangements with their postmaster. First, see your postmaster, state to him that you are ordering a package of goods that will come by mail in his care for you, and that when it comes your are to pay to him its cost, and he is to deliver the package to you upon your payment of the money to him. Then, second, write to us, ordering the goods you desire, giving us your name and address, together with the postmaster's name and post-office, whereupon we will send your package, tightly sealed and disguised, to the postmaster for you; and upon your calling at the post-office and paying the cost of the package, he will deliver it to you and send to us our money. The postmaster need not know the contents or nature of the package, and will not unless you divulge it to him. It can be transacted with as much secrecy as if by express. This class of people are deprived the use of a railroad and express office, and when any of them desire packages, and prefer to make payment upon receiving them, they are, by this mode, put upon equal footing with those who can order their packages by express. [Read "Borrowed Trouble," page 8.]

**4th Mode is by Private Carrier** to our patrons in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. And Lastly, we are often asked to give our opinion as to which of the above modes is best adapted to the interest of the customer; and in reply we would say, that any one of them is good and safe, and that, if there be any difference in them, it is, that by express nothing can be safer, quicker, and in fact more private and secret. The great majority of goods are ordered by our patrons to be sent by ex-

press, as we ship all packages of \$6 or upwards by express, if desired, and in such way by C. O. D. that the express agent, where the goods are received, knows nothing of the nature of the package whatever; and the person ordering the goods does not pay away his money until he receives them. In this way our patrons can never find fault with us or any one, and they have the use of their funds until the goods arrive. It is our aim to *please*, and to this end we spare no pains. We adopt every means possible to have our patrons well satisfied, for if they are, they seldom fail to send us the names of their friends, or to circulate the circulars we send them with their goods, among their friends. Now, this feeling in us to satisfy all, often prompts us to a disposition to give advice as regards the best modes of ordering goods; and were we to, we should, from our experience in the business, advise all to order their goods to be sent by express, C. O. D., wherever they are near or within stage or sending distance of an express office, where they could go or send and get the package. In this way you pay for the goods when they come, and you have a supply and variety that will add vastly more happiness and comfort to your marriage relations, than the same money could, invested in any other way. The marriage relation is designed to promote happiness and love, and they are but robbing themselves, who are too close with their money in the exercise of these means of enjoyment, which so sweetly compensate the true and the virtuous. All, in buying our goods, as will be seen from the attached testimonials, rejoice on the acquisition, and only wish that they did not sooner come across our circular; and no couple will ever regret an investment made in our "Printed Instructions" and envelopes. [See "*A Question Answered*," page 6. Also read the following—"*Borrowed Trouble*."

**"Borrowed Trouble."**—Having been in this business for so many years, we have from time to time met with all sorts of persons, of various characters and dispositions, and amongst those most to be pitied is that class of *timid* persons who make themselves *unnecessary* trouble by "*borrowing* trouble." We have known these persons to go twelve miles to mail a letter, and then twelve miles again to the same post-office to get their goods, for fear their own postmaster would mistrust what they were about, when, in fact, the postmaster had never heard of us, as we, for the benefit of our patrons, never send our circulars to them, and always endeavor not to disclose to them our business. We have known patrons to have their goods sent to some other express office in preference to their own, fearing lest the express agent at their place might know what sort of merchandise they are receiving. There are, in a vast metropolis like this, very many names very similar to ours—some in dry goods, some hardware, and others, importers of various kinds, and your postmaster or express agent would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, pay no more attention to your package than his usual duty in delivering it to you—and had he patronized us or read our circular it is none of his business. If he made it his business to remark or in any wise notice it, he would simply prove himself *unworthy his position or of your respect*. The fact is, the fault rests upon the receiver and not the officer, and it is wrong to conclude that a postmaster is prying into his neighbors' correspondence. From our experience we fully believe that there is no occasion at all for patronizing neighboring offices, and that the way to do, in all cases, is to go like a man about what you want to do, and do it. Were you ordering from us a box of *perfumery*, or some household drug, your only fear would be that your postmaster and neighbor *would not know* of your indulgence in New York luxuries. Certainly nothing is more "*borrowed*" than fearing the express agent, as he has no means whatever of knowing anything of the contents of the package, or where it is from. *We allow nothing to appear betraying its origin or mission*, nor do we employ our names of Mmes. Beach, Putney & Co. in the transaction, and if your express agent *there is acquainted* with us, he has no right to conclude your package is from our house, and if the whole community knew of the transaction, no censure follows at all, since these goods are as necessary and proper as the use of an undershirt or chemise. It is absolutely incorrect to be fearful over that which is necessary, and which is universally enjoyed by all those up with the times, and, *fearful or not*, "*no one will know* unless you tell of it yourself." The new post-office law forbids the delivery of letters to fictitious names or initials; therefore, if you want to receive your letters, use your own name, and we will send to you by mail, or as ordered, your goods, so disguised that no postmaster or express agent will see anything unusual. Our goods can be sent *in an ordinary letter*, or in a little box by express; and if some of our timid and inexperienced patrons knew *more* of these things, and of the rules and customs of post and express offices, they would borrow *less* trouble, and realize vastly *more* of real connubial bliss! [Read "*And lastly, we are often asked*," page 7, and also the following:]

**Safety, Privacy, and within the reach of all.**—You can procure it, and the person who gives it to you can know no more what you get it for, or to whom you are going to send it, than he can know which boot you will remove first when you come to retire at night. Country merchants most usually keep an account with the men of whom they buy their goods in New York, and can furnish you with one. We refer to a check or draft on some person, house or bank in New York, which can always be got at a bank or brokers, and most merchants are able to draw one on some merchant or bank here for you. If you want your goods sent by mail, by procuring a check or draft you can send it to us instead of money, and the person who gives you the draft or check, don't know to whom you are going to indorse it. If you should mis-direct your letter—or if it should get burned up, lost or stolen, you have lost nothing at all, as you could get a duplicate check or draft, and send again, and a finder or thief could not collect it, as the person on whom it is drawn can *legally* pay it only to us, to whom you would endorse it before enclosing it in a letter. This is the way to do: Go to a merchant, broker or banker, and say, "I want a check or draft on some man, house or bank, in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, for \$—." When he goes to write it for you he will say, "to whose order shall I make it payable or to whom are you going to send it?" In reply just say, "*I want it payable to my order*." He will then draw it payable to your order. After getting it, go, and, before putting it in the letter to send to us, just write on the back of it, "Pay to the order of *Beach, Putney & Co.*," and sign your name to it. In this way the person who sells you the check or draft *knows nothing of your business* and there is *no chance in the world* of the amount being lost by any accident, or theft. It is as safe as if you were to come here and hand the money to us, and when we get pay on it you have the evidence of the person or bank that pays us. It protects you—it protects us. Its cost is not over a cent on the dollar, and one can easily procure it—from some source—even if he lives in remote settlements. If you can not procure it, nor a money order on our N. Y. Postmaster, then send money, and we would prefer that you get your letter registered—but we leave it optional with you. If you send a check or draft, it is useless to get the letter registered. But if you send neither check, draft nor money, then order your goods sent by express, C. O. D., giving your express office, post-office, and enclosing the usual postage for reply, and you can pay for the goods when they come, observing that our smallest packages sent by express are six dollars and upwards in C. O. D.'s. Read "*DIRECTIONS*," page 7th.

**To Correspondents.**—Persons writing to us may do so in the utmost confidence. A full statement or inquiry, of any of their matters, condition of their health, or mishaps in life, will be treated in the most honorable confidence. These matters are no longer of that delicate nature that the vulgar and in-

disposed would try to make them, and a woman is exceedingly in error to be reluctant in frankly stating her condition, if she be ailing, unhealthy or in distress, and seeking remedial aid. The fullest statement enables us to correctly judge of your case, and we think less of that correspondent who affects to be delicate in stating the full and true cause of her sufferings or desires.

**A Frequent Inquiry made.**—We sometimes receive letters asking if we are still in New York city, saying that if so, they desire to send for "Instructions" or goods, &c. Such letters will hereafter be answered simply by enclosing a circular to the inquirer. Such letters, however, are unnecessary, as we are permanently located in this city, and constantly attending to the business. We take great pride in promptly filling orders, that they may leave the city in the next returning mail without fail. All orders reaching the city in the morning are mailed in time for the evening mails; and those reaching the city in the evening mails are filled and mailed the following morning. All letters for goods or on inquiry, etc., should contain postage for reply. All correspondence is *confidential*, and the greatest privacy is used on our part in sending letters and articles to patrons. Address all communications to us, with stamp, to our branch office, thus: Mmes. BEACH, PUTNEY & CO.,

[Read "Directions," on page 7,  
clear through.]

BRANCH OFFICE, D. ASTOR PLACE,  
New York City.

## OUR MEDICAL PRACTICE, TESTIMONIALS, AND MATTERS OF REFERENCE.

**Experience and Practice.**—Mmes. BEACH, PUTNEY & Co., New York, Physicians and Importers of and Dealers in French Medicine and Conjugal Goods of every description, have been established until they are well known. They have given repeated testimonials and reference to the superiority and durability of their Envelopes, Safes, Condoms, and Caps; of the efficacy and great value to every married woman of their "Printed Instructions," and of their skill and continued success in treating all female complaints and weaknesses of every nature, and of permanently restoring and curing the worst cases of the want of *amative vigor*, or *sexual feeling*, in the female. Their great experience enables them to excel in all these branches requiring personal experience, combined with scientific research, and their competency in treating the delicate system of woman cannot be rivalled. Woman is, from the nature of her slender organization, subject to very many ills. There are innumerable wives, to whom sexual intercourse is not only repulsive, but absolutely offensive and painful, and consequently, injurious; and it is of the utmost importance to their health and happiness, before further sexual intercourse be had, that nature be assisted, and that their generative organs be relieved of this *morbid state* of inactivity, which so benumbs and chills, and which is the principal cause of this want of proper sexual passion. When females disregard these ailments and inactive condition of the sexual parts, they do themselves the utmost injury and neglect; for the evil increases and breeds all the various forms and stages of "female complaints," so called, and which comprise every depression with which woman can be burdened, from the *falling of the womb*, to the thousand and one little aches and pains, as the *whites*, *painful menstruation*, &c., &c. We warrant and effect a cure of all cases of falling of the womb, painful menstruation, whites, and female weakness of every nature, and restore the patient to a healthy, active, and vigorous sexual enjoyment that promotes her health, removes the paleness from her face and gives a natural flush to the cheek, and power to the whole system, that of itself relieves her from the *debility* and complaints arising from this derangement of the sexual organs. All correspondence on these matters may be addressed to us in the fullest and most confidential terms, and will be so treated. Parties suffering need manifest no reluctance in fully dispossessing themselves of the nature and degree of their complaints, as it will more fully enable us to comprehend their wants and the requisites of their case.

**To whom Reference may be made.**—We are well known in New York, and those who desire further information concerning us, may consult either the Department, any of the leading New York Drug Houses, or the principal Express Companies here running out of New York. We have been established many years, and are known, by many of these establishments, to be prompt, thorough and reliable in all departments of our business. Through the Department we are known in prompt transactions by mail; among heavy Drug Houses we are known in the amount of goods we handle; and with the Express Companies here we are recognized as heavy shippers, and thorough and reliable in our engagements. While we are thus known to the express companies in New York, where we daily transact our shipping business, their agents *out of New York*, along the lines of the multitudinous railroads, have no such knowledge of the nature of our business, or goods shipped by us, to enable them to know or even suspect the character of our calling or contents of our packages, so that our patrons may be confident of the utmost secrecy in obtaining their packages by express throughout the United States and Canadas. Those also, desiring references from our patrons concerning us and our skill and medical treatment, "Printed Instructions" and goods, may review the following letters, which bear disinterested testimony.

**Letters Testimonial.**—We have not room to publish a long array of letters. We receive them daily, bearing unmistakable marks of gratitude and expression of thanks. Never, at any time, have we called on any person to write for us a letter expressing their sense of the superior value of our goods, or the skill displayed in our treatment of cases. A testimonial that is not voluntarily put forth, without solicitations, as the natural response from a grateful heart that has received invaluable treatment and cure, or relief from an exhausting and over-increasing of family, is a poor testimonial. We would rather have, as a testimonial, the casual but sincere letter of one raised from pain and weakness to vigor and new strength, even if it be disjointed and of one line only, than a long ceremonious letter, expressing in logical emphasis, one's skill and scientific success. We ask no one to write us letters bearing testimonials of regard and gratitude; but when patients do, we are justified in using such as we may select for our circular, but, of course, omitting the full name of the writer, as it would be deemed almost an outrage to give the name in full; it would be a breach of faith on our part. We subjoin a few letters from the great number we are constantly receiving, and would gladly give more, could we spare the space. But we must confine our circular within the weight of a three cent postage stamp. But one testimonial of each kind is as good as a long repetition:

Springfield, Ill., January 3.—I received the package containing your "Printed Instructions," and am well pleased with them. Enclosed is four dollars more and postage, for another full set for my sister, which direct to Mrs. A—, C. G. Auburn, Sangamon County, Illinois. I will also comply with your request to send you a few names of my friends. [Here are enumerated the names of four persons.] You will please direct as before, carefully sealed, to Mrs. A. A. G— a receipt for the above. Yours, &c.

We could produce an almost endless number of letters, similar to the above, which we have received. Cincinnati, November 9.—Please find enclosed \$5.00 for one dozen of your best goods, (semi-fibrous), and 50 cents and the postage, for one box Envelope Powders. I have a curiosity to try them, since they are so well recommended, and as I am highly pleased with the "Instructions," which I received last week. Yours truly, Mr. —, with Adams Express Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. See "A Question Answered," page 6.

Cobleskill, N. Y., May 31.—Please send a circular to Mrs. A. ———, Lawyersville, Schoharie County, N. Y., who was married last night. Your "Printed Instructions" are invaluable. Please send immediately. Respectfully yours, J. N. F. ———. P. S.—Should you change your city address, please inform me.

Lansing, December 3.—Finding your Condoms to be as good as they were recommended to be, and being well satisfied in using them, I will now order a larger quantity than I did before, and will be very much obliged if you will send me, of your best quality, one dozen of rubber and one dozen of goat skin. Send by express, C. O. D., to Mrs. M. ——— K. ———, Lansing, Alameda County, Iowa, and oblige, yours, &c. Please send your Circular to—(here are enumerated 5 names.)

Lynn, Mass., November 19.—I will now tell you about your "Printed Instructions" you sent me to restore in me the monthly period. I received it September 20th, through Pratt & Babb's Express Company, of Lynn. I immediately commenced following your directions, and in about six days my courses began. My case has stood for so many months, that I had no faith in anything; but I am glad to say that you have done me a great blessing, for I could not, as my doctor said to me long since, ever live through another case of child-birth. I meant to have written you before, but have put it off, but now I want you to send me five dollars' worth of your Envelopes or Condoms, that you deem the best. I enclose the money and postage, and hope to get them by next Friday or Saturday. I am, and ever shall be, a warm and grateful friend to you. Respectfully, Mrs. W. ——— G. ———.

Keene, N. H., August 22.—Enclosed find draft for the balance due you in treating my wife. She is fully restored, and has now a natural and firm passion. She still continues the wash, and I suppose it unnecessary. We are much obliged to your firm for your unremitting care in treating her case, and I believe no further prescription is necessary. Her health is better, and she seems to be gaining in flesh. I can't but feel that it is a new era in her existence, and that no woman is well, who is destitute of natural and positive sexual passions, and a capability for their enjoyment. You will please send me a receipt for the above and previous amounts, and also a dozen of your Semi-Fibrous Envelopes, with Powders, Guide, and what other little things you may judge would be handy and useful. Send them by Express, with your bill, and I will remit on receipt of the same. Respectfully yours, G. W. P.

MMES.—Enclosed find \$5.50 and nine cents, for one dozen more of your Semi-Fibrous Envelopes, and one box Envelope Powders. Send me a larger size than the other. I believe I like these goods better than the Condoms, as they are not so tangible, and last very much longer, and more than make up half the difference in the price. *My wife feels wholly cured under your treatment of her. She is no longer troubled with the pains in her back and side, and the painful menstruation is wholly cured. She has a bright flush in her cheek, and is a new woman. She has an arduous passion, and no longer that depressed feeling and bearing down on the sexual organs, that rendered her so inactive and passionless. Her spirits are light, and both of us are grateful to you for the good you have done her.* Please send your Circular to Mrs. W. E. C. ———, No. ———, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Send us your very best goods. Truly yours, &c. Direct to Rev. H. C. B. ———, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1866.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, May 20th, 1866.—Dear Madame.—A week ago, last Thursday, I received by express, C. O. D., the package of "Printed Instructions" and Semi-fibrous Envelopes, &c. We are not only pleased, but feel very grateful to you that you are engaged in such a good work, and that we chanced to get one of your Circulars and thus find you out. The Instructions meet our every expectation, and the Envelopes are so delightful that I can't express my gratitude in having them. I did not know at all of such things, until we received, through the agency of some kind friend, your circular. We will do all we can for you, and hope you will prosper in the truest sense of the word. I enclose a list of names that I want you to send your circular to. By so doing you will confer a two-fold blessing. Gratefully and sincerely yours, Mrs. Geo. W. C. ———, No. ———, Delaware street. [In this letter was enclosed a list of nineteen names of persons, residing at various localities, in this and other States.] [See "A Question Answered," page 6].

No. ——— Heath street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 16, 1866.—My husband sent and got your "Printed Instructions" about two years ago. We have used them all the time, and I have had no trouble in keeping free from becoming pregnant. He has three children by his first wife, and we do not want any addition to their number. For some time I have been wanting to try some of your Envelopes, and I will take one dozen Semi-fibrous, and paper of Envelope Powders, and send them to me. Direct to No. ——— Heath street, west of 13th, below Girard Avenue. Send C. O. D., by any express most convenient to you. Mrs. ———. [The husband of the lady who wrote the above is in a book store in Chestnut street, conducted by T. B. P. ——— & Bros.]

Roxbury, Mass., March 26th, 1866, corner Gay and Washington streets.—Madame, I received your "Printed Instructions" safely, and am perfectly satisfied with them. I think I need nothing else at present. M. B. P. M. ———.

Salineville, Ohio, March 8th, 1866.—Your goods of the 26th by express, C. O. D., came duly to hand, and am well pleased with them. Enclosed find \$9.00, for which please forward me by return express the "Printed Instructions," one dozen Semi-fibrous Envelopes, one Yarn, Ring and Envelope Powders. Send by Union Express to Salineville, Columbia County, Ohio. Please also forward me some of your circulars to distribute to some of my needy friends. I am acting as agent now for others, so you will hear again from yours, &c. H. P. K. ———, P. O. Box—Salineville, Columbia County, Ohio. Send to the following persons your circular. [Here are three names given.]

Leavenworth, Kan., June, 1866.—Please send by express two dozen best Semi-fibrous Envelopes, with directions for taking care of them, &c. These are for a friend to whom I gave one of your circulars. The goods I ordered on the 16th ult. came duly to hand, and give entire satisfaction. Send this order by U. S. Express Co., C. O. D., to the same address, and oblige yours, &c., J. A. S. ———, Jr., Weston, Mo.

Michigan City, Ind., July 12, 1866.—Dear Madame.—Enclosed I send you \$5 for one dozen of Semi-fibrous Envelopes, which I recognize as the best Envelopes. You recollect that I ordered all the samples, and I have used them. The Semi-fibrous Envelope I used nearly three months before it commenced to break. I wish I had ordered them instead of the samples, although others might differ in opinion with me. Therefore, I hope you will send me of the best goods of Semi-fibrous Envelopes. \* \* \* Address Rev. P. S., Michigan City, Ind.

Room No. ———, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., March 22, 1866.—Enclosed find two and fifty one-hundredth dollars, (\$2.50), for which please send to the above address one half dozen (6) of the "French Male Safe." I consider them invaluable as regards safety and economy. Please send them early. Very respectfully, &c., C. H. C. ———, Room ———, A. G. O. Washington, D. C. P. S.—Please send circular addressed S. E. C. ———, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Towlesville, N. Y., April 29, 1866.—Your letter of 23d inst. came to hand last evening. \* \* \* \* \* As to those goods, they are more than I expected, and I feel well satisfied. Enclosed you will find \$3.22, which please accept, together with the most sincere thanks of your obedient servant, J. C. H. ———, Towlesville, Steuben County, N. Y.

Lynn, Mass. July 23rd, 1866.—About a year ago I had occasion to apply to you for some of your Envelopes, and they have proved of very great service to us. I wish to replenish our supply, and would ask you to send by Express, C. O. D., to me, 1 doz. Semi-Fibrous Envelopes and a half doz. package of Noose Envelopes. Direct them in care of my husband, ——— Esq., No. ——— Exchange Building, Market St., Lynn. You may send your circular to (Here are three names given.) Yours, Mrs. H. ——— J. ——— E. ———.

Undertaker, No. ——— William St., New Bedford, Mass. Aug. 23d, 1866.—You will please send by mail, properly disguised, a doz. package of your best Envelopes, which I believe are \$5.00. Enclosed, find the money and direct them to Mrs. ———, No. ——— Elm St., or if you direct them to me, at any place of business, please make them private. Some time ago I procured "Samples" of your goods, and I am best pleased with the Semi-Fibrous. I am yours, ———.

New Bedford, Mass. March 26th.—I received one of your circulars last Fall, and sent and got some of your Envelopes. We have used them all the time and like them much. We thought we would send for some of the Noose Envelopes now, and also for your Printed Instructions. Send Printed Instructions and half doz. Noose Envelopes by Express, (Davenport, Mason & Co.'s Express), C. O. D., and I will pay when they come. Direct in care of G. L. B., corner of 3rd and Cannon streets, to yours truly, ——— P. S.—Send a circular to Mr. ———, with Allen & Bliss, 121 Union St., New Bedford. See "A Question Answered," page 6.

Hartford, Conn. June 8th, 1866.—We received, a month or so ago, the package you sent, containing your Printed Instructions and samples of goods. We are more than pleased, and our gratitude in being placed in possession of such potent means and control over these important matters, leads us to enclose to you this list of names of my friends residing here and elsewhere. You will, of course, consider it a confidential matter, and observe privacy; and if you will send to me some of your circulars, I will, when I have opportunity, place them where they will be of use to you. Direct them to me, at Mr. ———, place of business, No. ——— Commerce Street. Confidentially yours, Mrs. ———. [The list was composed of 17 names. The writer resides in Park Street.]

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 23rd.—Send to Mrs. ———, No. ——— Washington Street, 1 doz. Semi-Fibrous Envelopes, paper of Envelope Powders, Guide and Epitome, for which find enclosed draft of \$5.60 and postage. I desire them sent by mail. Your Printed Instructions, purchased by us some time since, give infinite satisfaction. I am, with respect, yours, &c. ——— [The above letter is from an Attorney at Law.] See "A Question Answered," page 6.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3d.—Enclosed find \$7.35, which you say is all that we owe you. We supposed it would be more, but believe us to be not only grateful, but your active friends. We have sent off all the circulars you sent us with the medicines and goods, and if you will send us more we will send them to those who would no doubt be benefited by them. I feel so well that I am happy beyond expression, and I do wish you would advertise in papers, and in this way you would be suffering world good by acquainting them with you and your business. I can't forget the help you have done me

In restoring me, and as far as we have used your "Printed Instructions" they fulfill our highest expectations. Most gratefully yours, —

**REMARK.**—The above letter is from a lady, the wife of a young New Haven merchant, residing in Elm Street, and doing business in Chapel Street. Upon marriage she found herself totally deficient in sexual feeling. She, however, paid no attention to its restoration until she had engendered not only a weakness, and premonitory symptoms of *whites*, but had, by repeated cohabitation, contracted *pain and weakness* in the back and side, losing her usual strength, and apparently becoming a nervous and broken down invalid. She wrote to us, enclosing \$10, and asked our *Special Treatment* to restore her to amative enjoyment. We sent it—restored her—and afterwards sent her medicine to invigorate her system, and to check any weakness or *whites* that had previously gained a foothold. She afterwards ordered "Printed Instructions" and Envelopes, stating that she felt fully restored, and asking us to send our bill for the "Instructions," Envelopes, and for all she might owe us. She owed us nothing, as \$10 sent covered all Treatment, and the "Instructions" and Envelopes came to only \$7 35. We sent them and our bill of \$7 35, and she enclosed to us the amount with the above letter. In January following she wrote us, speaking highly of both "Instructions" and Envelopes, and enclosing \$4 00 for a copy of the former, to be sent to a friend or relative of hers, engaged in a college in Greencastle, Indiana. We sent "Printed Instructions," as directed, to Mrs. —, Greencastle, Indiana; and in May we received from the Indiana recipient the following letter, which reads:

Greencastle, Ind., May 28th, 1866.—Last winter I received from you your Circular, your "Printed Instructions," and a letter stating that the "Instructions" were paid for and sent to me by a friend of mine whose name she wished kept silent. I felt thankful for the gift, but more so when I found how replete every page was with useful things heretofore unknown to me. I have been blessed with additional joys and freedom in the marriage relation since provided with their mode of preventing conception, and I have no doubt but that they would be equally as effective in removing obstructions. I have never had occasion to use them for the latter purpose, as they keep me regular, strong and buoyant; and, were it in my power, I would acquaint the world of the advantage and comfort to be derived from them. But I could do no more than give you names, and I will say that the following are persons likely to need your "Instructions." [Here are 6 names.] Being pleased with your "Instructions," we desire to try your Envelopes, and you may send us C. O. D. by American Express, Samples, and 1 doz. Semi-fibrous Envelopes, and oblige yours, Mrs. —, Direct to Prof. —, Asbury Seminary, Greencastle, Ind., and have the package well sealed.—[Read *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.]

Norwalk, Conn., April 5th 1866.—Enclosed is a list of ten names. You can send your circular to them. They are all acquaintances of mine. I like your "Printed Instructions" well. I would like to see your Envelopes, but can't afford them at present. Your friend, Mrs. J. E. A. —

Worcester, Mass., August 10th, 1866.—Send to me by mail, carefully enclosed, of your best Semi-fibrous envelopes, one dozen. Enclosed you have a "V" and postage. Your goods, for three years, have been to us constant promoters of comfort and peace. Direct to me at No. — Worcester Bank Block, Foster St. Yours, —

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—Please send to me by Adams Express, to No. — Golden Hill, a "C. O. D." package, worth 6 or 8 dollars, of Envelopes, such as you deem the best, all things considered. I sent for samples some time ago, and I don't know which I do prefer. I like them all. Respectfully, Geo. W. —

Lowell, Mass., August 24th, 1866.—I was married some time ago; but never, until lately, have I paid any attention to the subjects spoken of in your circular. I have so little confidence, that I had concluded never to trouble myself, except to let nature take her course, and to control her only by caution and self-denial. My wife saw your circular, or at any rate, got your address and, unbeknown to me, sent you \$4 for your "Printed Instructions." But on receiving them, we do not regret the expenditure. On the other hand we are delighted with them, and you have our entire confidence. To see the thing out, and to thank you for your fidelity, I herewith enclose \$5.00 for a dozen package Semi-fibrous Envelopes, Guide, your Epitome, and a paper of Envelope Powders. Send carefully sealed by mail, or express, as you think best, to me, in care of —, and they will reach me safely. Yours, — [See *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.]

Salem, Mass., May 12.—Allow me to ask you a few questions relative to, &c. [Here are questions and inquiries relative to health matters, &c.] I am strong in the belief that, had I ever given birth to another child, that the grave would have been my only lot. In each of the confinements through which I have passed, my suffering was beyond human comprehension, except to those who have experienced this pain in a like degree. My pelvis is so unusually small, and my children are all dead, that my confinement is attended with unfortunate ills. I feel that your "Printed Instructions" are what I owe my life to. I had taken pills, and done everything but violence to remove the obstruction, and my husband and I had made up our minds to resort to the aid of an abortionist, which is the lesser of two evils, death or abortion, when a friend gave me your circular, saying that your "Printed Instructions" would speedily and safely remove the obstruction, and introduce —. I had no faith, but, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I sent for them; but in seven days after I received them I was, under their system, regular, with a full period of menstruation. We have stout, active children, all healthy, and we are happy with them, but can never think of the idea of having more. [She goes on with her letter, speaking of matters pertaining to her case, but uninteresting and too lengthy to print here.] She closes by saying: Everything before me looks bright. I fear nothing. My husband, myself, and our children are all healthy, and your Instructions or Envelopes [Read *"A Question Answered,"*] are that strong shield which will protect us from the perils that so unfortunately attend our marriage relation. We still take pains in circulating your circulars wherever we can, and shall continue to do so. Believe me, devotedly yours, Mrs. Rev. —

Portland, June 20th.—When last I wrote you I enclosed \$5.00 for a dozen best Envelopes. I have given away most of them and wish to order by express, C. O. D., a larger supply, as they are well liked by my brothers. We want enough for us and some of our friends, and we want you to send us 2 dozen best, 1 dozen Noose, 1 dozen best Safe, and there will be enough for all of us. Money is no object, compared with their utility and use. There are four of us, and we want 3 boxes of Envelope Powders. I have a box for myself. What is the lowest you will take for four copies Instructions? [Read *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.] Send by Eastern Express to me. Yours truly, (direct thus), Mr. —, Thomas Block, Commercial street, Portland, Me.

No. — Market street, Portsmouth, N. H., July 17, 1866.—I ordered your "Printed Instructions" for my wife. They speedily removed the obstruction which had stood some months. We shall employ them for preventing conception, but may some future time try your Envelopes. I write you to ask that you send circulars to [here are seven names.] By so doing you will oblige us and benefit yourselves. Yours, John C. —

Portsmouth, N. H., May 9th.—We like your Instructions, and feel well repaid their expense—we have had them over a year and we are going to try your Envelopes. Mrs. —, who has used them, says she likes them; and you will find enclosed \$3.00, for half dozen semi-fibrous. Send them by express to me, care Mr. —, No. — Congress Street. Yours, in haste, Mrs. —. P. S.—Send your best, and if they please as well as the Instructions do, you will hear from us again. [Read *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.]

Room No. —, Elliott House Block, Bath, Me., March 29.—Send, for the enclosed money, half dozen Noose and half dozen best French Safes. I like the Semi-fibrous, and want to try these, too. Your goods can't be beat! Send good ones. Your old customer, —, Esq.

Bangor, (Me.) January 20.—Send me, by express, C. O. D., your Printed Instructions and Womb-guard. I have used your Envelopes, and nothing, in my opinion, can excel them, unless it be what I now order. [Read *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.] Direct to me, at No. — West End, Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor. Yours, with respect, E. L. W.

Direct to my residence, No. — Allen Street, Providence, R. I., half dozen best Envelopes—and Powders—and Guide—Epitome. I enclose the money. Send by mail. If they are as good as your Instructions I shall feel satisfied. [Read *"A Question Answered,"* page 6.] Yours, Mrs. E. C. E. Feb. 16, '66.

#### THE FOLLOWING FROM A METHODIST CLERGYMAN IN THE WEST.

Lake City, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1866.—A year ago I sent and obtained of you by mail, one dozen Semi-Fibrous Envelopes. I find them all you recommend them. I also obtained your "Printed Directions," [he means to say "Printed Instructions,"] which, in the satisfaction and feeling of safety they afford my wife and myself in the knowledge they impart, we feel are worth more than can be expressed in dollars. By way of kindness to my wife, I choose to use Envelopes during the days of danger, after menstruation. [NOTE. By following the Instructions and also using the Envelopes, he was making a sure thing doubly sure. Either was sufficient, but in his anxiety, he used two safeguards against an event of which either one was wholly sufficient, in being a sure preventive. See *"A Question Answered,"* page 6. He goes on and says:] And I wish to become acquainted with other kinds of your goods. Will you please send me by Express, C. O. D. to Rev. —, Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn., as follows: [Here is an order for goods.] I order largely; hope you will make the bill as small as may be for the quantity, and send soon, as I think of changing my residence this fall. Yours, —

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1866.—Enclosed you will please find a check for \$10. I want one dozen Semi-Fibrous, one dozen Noose, and Envelope Powders. The package you sent me some time ago was perfect, and I was so pleased, that I gave many away to my intimate friends, and so I must have some more. Send by mail to the care of John V. Farwell & Co., 42, 44, and 46 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. I am, yours, &c., —

Banking House, No. — King Street, East Toronto, C. W., Aug. 11, 1866.—Your Printed Instructions I have received, and I am thankful for the speedy results which they have brought about. They seem to place nature at the bidding of woman. Receive my heartfelt thanks. At first I had no confidence in you, but the pressing and urgent circumstances induced me to grasp at anything within my reach, though I had repeatedly failed, and when a friend gave me your circular, I looked to

you—though with but little confidence,—but now I know there is the fullest reality in your "Printed Instructions," and I find sweet delight in writing to you and telling you how I feel. The instructions have been so much to me, that I prefer to employ them for the other purposes at present, but may sometime send for some of your goods. Most gratefully yours, Mrs. —.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8th.—On the 16th ult., I was married at St. Paul, Minn. While there, a very confidential friend of mine handed me your circular, saying that it represented a substantial establishment. I immediately sent \$4.00, and received your "Printed Instructions." I am paid a hundred times over for the money sent. Their pages are replete with nature's mysteries in full exposition. My satisfaction of them and you, and my curiosity to see some of your goods, impels me, even without any real need for them, to send the enclosed \$3.55 for your Sample Package, Guide and Powders. Carefully disguise, and direct legibly to Yours, with deep respect, Rev. —, Principal of —, Nashville, Tenn.

No. — Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., Aug. 24th, 1866.—I would ask that you send to me, by express, some of your Noose and Semi-Fibrous Envelopes—say half a dozen of each. I enclose a draft to pay for them, and if there is too much, return overplus with goods. Do well by me, as I am, if you will remember, an old patronizer of your establishment. I am, yours, &c., Stephen E. —.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3d, 1866.—Direct to the undersigned, at my residence, No. — Kingston Street, one dozen of your best Condoms. Send Guide and Epitome and Powders. I am able to state that your goods, as well as your "Instructions," fully meet the expectations of the purchaser. Truly yours, Mrs. —.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—I have been married four years, and I have all the family I can take care of at present. But it still increases, and a friend of mine tells me confidentially to send you four dollars, and you will send "Printed Instructions," that will remove obstructions of four and five months' standing, and that will also avoid conception. I enclose the money, and desire you to send them, with your Circulars, &c. Direct them to me, care of N. —, P. — & Co., — Commercial St., Boston. Yours, —. [In a short time after he received the Instructions, he wrote us a letter commending them, speaking of his success, and ordering Sample Package of Envelopes, saying he would spare no pains to help us all he could.] Read "A Question Answered," page 6.

Burlington, Vt., April 3d, 1866.—I have had your Printed Instructions some months, and I think no married couple can get along in health without them, independent of removing pregnancy and keeping out of getting so. I send you eleven names, and you may send each a Circular. Some of them are just married. Yours, —.

Concord, N. H., May 24th.—Send me for this money (five dollars), some more of your Envelopes. Those you last sent were very durable. I want large size, Semi-fibrous Envelopes. I have sent you many customers in this place, from among my intimate friends, and I hope to send you more. Ever yours, Mrs. —, Box —, P. O., Concord, N. H. [The above letter is from a wife who had the Whites and Painful Menstruation, together with its ever-present companion—loss of amative feeling and vigor, and we cured her completely—since which time (1864) she has been a constant patron and advocate of our cause. Her husband has an office in Masonic Temple, and is a man of much means and influence.]

Omaha City, Nebraska, June 14, 1866.—Enclosed please find five dollars. Send me one dozen Semi-Fibrous Envelopes. I have your Printed Instructions, and they fully meet my every expectation. I desire to try the Envelopes, and I know no better use to put my money to than promoting the happiness of my married relation. Direct to —, corner of Tenth and Farnham Streets, Omaha, Nebraska. Yours, —.

The following Testimonial is from a Minister's wife. READ IT:

Bowdoinham, Me., Aug. 3d, 1866.—Madam: [After first stating that the way she first learned of us was by some friend sending her our Circular, she adds that] I was much pleased that some one had interested themselves in this very important subject. I consider yours a christian work. But what I wish to say is this: if you will send me some of your advertisements (in any form) free of expense to me, I will, free of expense to you, circulate them among my lady acquaintances in this and other towns, as an act of disinterested benevolence to my sex. My circle of acquaintances is large, as my husband is a minister, and his charge extensive. If you do not advertise in the newspapers, the public has a limited means of information in regard to your goods, or where they may be obtained. Would it not be for your advantage to have an agent in every town? Some lady would take the agency. I think that this business is calculated to be a blessing to our race, and is not beneath the dignity of any christian woman or lady. There are many who would be glad to use your goods, if they knew about them and where they could be obtained. Any advertisement or circular from you, stating this, will be sufficient, and if you see fit to send me some, I will interest myself in them and circulate them among my friends. Yours respectfully, —, Direct to Mrs. Rev. —, P. O. Box —, Bowdoinham, Maine.

Wausau, Wis., Dec. 20th, 1866.—Dear Madame.—I received your "Printed Instructions" about one year ago, and am very much pleased with them, and the other goods we sent arrived, and we were very much pleased with them. We send you a list of names which we think will patronize you. Please accept them with our heartfelt thanks. Yours truly, Mrs. L. B. —. [Here are ten names given.—See "A Question Answered," page 6.]

Westfield, Mass., Nov. 14.—Mmes., &c.—Your package is received by me, for which I am well pleased. I have thought of some of my friends which I think would like some of your goods, and have enclosed the following names. I shall endeavor, on my part, to do all I can for you, and when I see or hear of any friends needing your goods, I will give you their names, so that you can send them your circular. Hoping you will be pleased with the names I have sent you, I remain, Respectfully Yours, —. [Here are twelve names.]

Oshkosh, Wis., January 23d, 1867.—Mmes., &c.—Having used your Semi-Fibrous Envelopes, and being pleased with them, I will enclose three dollars for a half dozen more of them, and hope to get them as soon as possible. You will please send them by mail to Mrs. —, N. —, P. O. Box —, Oshkosh, Wis. I will now send you a few names of persons who I am sure would be very glad to get one of your circulars. It was by chance that I saw one of them, and I shall ever be thankful to you for the good I received from the perusal of it, and if any of the enclosed list of persons is benefited by a circular from you, I shall be very glad, and will be pleased to send you more names. In haste, —. [Here are eleven names.]

Dear Madame.—Enclosed I send you \$3 25 and postage, for a Sample Package, Guide and Epitome. I send a few names, hoping to do much good, &c. I have found that you are honest. Please send by mail to — D. —, Franklin, N. H. "Mum is the word." Yours, &c., — [This letter contained nine names for Franklin, Sanborn Bridge, Holderness, etc.]

Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 5th, 1866.—I have received your Printed Instructions, am well pleased with them, have some extra circulars, will distribute them to my friends, and will try and send you some more names after a while. Enclosed find four names, also [Here she makes an order for a Package, for a friend.] Yours, M. H. K.—, Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio.

Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 28th, 1866.—Mmes., &c.—We herewith enclose you a list of names. We are well pleased with the Printed Instructions. Respectfully, Geo. W. S. —.

Antrim City, Mich., Nov. 7th, 1866.—Dear Madam.—Your goods were received, and we are well satisfied with them. Respectfully yours, Mrs. E. L. W. —. [In her said letter she sends us a list of names.]

East Wilton, Me., Jan. 29, '67.—Madam.—I received your Printed Instructions in due season, and should have acknowledged it before now, but family cares prevented. I like them very much. I send you six names. Please send them some of your circulars. Yours, in haste, Mrs. A. B. M. —.

Rochester, N. Y. Jany. 7th, 1867. Mmes., &c.—The circulars you sent me in December last are all used by me. I have placed them in the way of those who must be benefited by them, and from whom you will, beyond any doubt, receive many orders for goods. Could you send me more I can dispose of them, and will do so cheerfully indeed, if you wish me to. I do feel that I can never repay what I really owe to you; and, when I know the unspeakable worth and economy, both in health and happiness, derived from your Instructions and goods, I feel that I am doing very much good in guiding my friends to your Instructions; but I fear my repeated letters become tedious to you, and that you will not care to read them. I simply desire more Circulars, and will send them to my acquaintances, far and near. I am, dear ladies, gratefully and sincerely, your indebted servant, Mrs. Emma C. F. —, No. — Chestnut Street, Rochester, N. Y. P. S.—If you conclude to send many, you may direct them to my husband, —, Attorney at Law, — Buffalo Street, (near the Court House.) Please do them up strongly.

No. — Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, February 4th, 1867.—Dear Madams.—Will you send to me, at my residence, No. — Euclid Street, C. O. D., by Merchant's Union Express Co., two dozen Semi-Fibrous Envelopes, at your most liberal rates, remembering that I am an old patron to your firm. The longer I use your goods the firmer am I in the conviction that for right practical blessings I can do no better than to look to your Institution. Carefully and promptly fill this order, that they may be here Saturday night, without failure. Respectfully yours, H. E. M. —.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 7th, 1867.—Send by mail, for the within \$4.00, a copy of your Printed Instructions to Mrs. H. A. P. —, Coatsville, Pa. I have a copy and desire this sister of mine to have one also. Yours, truly, Wm. A. H. —.

It is useful for us to multiply proofs of the esteem in which we are held by our patrons, by exhibiting more testimonials. To any well disposed mind these are sufficient, and we certainly have no more room in a Circular which must be confined within the weight of three cents postage, to publish any more.



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